

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1 to 21 (Cancelled)

22. (New) A method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate, the method comprising:
- (i) providing a radiation curable composition comprising at least one radiation curable polymer precursor having radiation-curable acrylate functions (component I) and an optional additive (component II), at least one of the components providing flame retardant properties to the cured composition,
 - (ii) placing said radiation curable composition (i) between glass panes;
 - (iii) curing the polymer precursor by irradiating the composition and forming a layer which layer comprises the cured composition and bonds at least two glass panes so as to form a flame-retardant translucent laminate.
23. (New) The method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate according to claim 22, wherein the radiation curable polymer precursor is a flame retardant polymer precursor which provides flame retardant properties to the cured composition.
24. (New) The method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate according to claim 23, wherein the said flame retardant polymer precursor comprises one or more radiation curable halogen and/or phosphorus containing polymer precursors which have, at the chain ends or laterally along the chain, acrylic, methacrylic or vinyl groups.
25. (New) The method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate according to claim 24, wherein the said flame retardant polymer precursor comprises at least one of: phosphorus containing urethane acrylate or methacrylate, phosphorus containing epoxy acrylate or methacrylate.
26. (New) The method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate according to claim 22, wherein the composition contains one or more radiation curable monomer which is a halogen

and/or phosphorus containing reactive monomer, which flame retardant monomer contributes flame retardant properties to the cured composition.

27. **(New)** The method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate according to claim 26, wherein the said flame retardant monomer comprises pentabromobenzylacrylate, the reaction product of glycidyl methacrylate with dialkylphosphate, and/or the reaction product of glycidyl methacrylate with dialkylphosphate and boric acid.

28. **(New)** The method of producing a flame-retardant translucent laminate according to claim 22, wherein the composition contains one or more non-flame retardant monoethylenically or polyethylenically unsaturated monomers.

29. **(New)** The method of producing a flame retardant translucent laminate according to claim 28, wherein the said non-flame retardant monomer comprises at least one of the following: acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, beta-carboxyethyl acrylate, butylacrylate, butylmethacrylate, methylacrylate, methylmethacrylate, 2-ethylhexylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylmethacrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, octyl/decyl acrylate, octyl/decyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate, phenoxyethylacrylate, phenoxyethylmethacrylate, nonylphenoxyethylacrylate monoacrylate, nonylphenoxyethylacrylate monomethacrylate, beta-carbonylethylacrylate, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethylacrylate, 1,6-hexanediol diacrylate, pentaerythritoltriacylate (PETIA), trimethylolpropanetriacylate (TMPTA), acrylated or methacrylated oxyethylated or/and oxypropylated derivatives.

30. **(New)** The method of producing a flame retardant translucent laminate according to claim 22, wherein the composition comprises a flame retardant additive which is a not copolymerizable, non-reactive, organic or inorganic compound contributing to the flame-retardant properties of the cured composition.

31. **(New)** The method of producing a flame retardant light-transmitting laminate according to claim 30, wherein an intumescent agent and/or nanoparticles are used as flame retardant additive.

32. **(New)** The method of producing a flame retardant laminate according to claim 22, wherein the composition comprises nanoparticles functionalized with acrylate and/or methacrylate functions.

33. **(New)** The flame-retardant light-transmitting laminate obtainable by a method according to claim 22.

34. **(New)** Radiation curable composition comprising:

(i) at least one radiation curable flame retardant polymer precursor providing flame retardant properties to the cured composition, which polymer precursor comprises one or more radiation polymerizable, halogen and/or phosphorus containing polymer precursor which have, at the chains ends or laterally along the chain, acrylic, methacrylic or vinyl groups, and

(ii) at least one of the following compounds:

(ii1) a radiation curable non flame retardant monomer which is a monoethylenically or polyethylenically unsaturated monomer and/or

(ii2) a radiation curable flame retardant monomer which is an halogen and/or phosphorus containing reactive monomer which contributes to flame retardant properties of the cured composition.

35. **(New)** Radiation curable composition according to claim 34, wherein the flame retardant polymer precursor comprises at least one of: phosphorus containing urethane acrylate or methacrylate, phosphorus containing polyester acrylate or methacrylate, water-thinnable phosphorous-containing polyesteracrylate or methacrylate.

36. **(New)** Radiation curable composition according to claim 34, wherein the non-flame retardant monomer comprises at least one of the following: acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, beta-carboxyethyl acrylate, butylacrylate, butylmethacrylate, methylacrylate, methylmethacrylate,

2-ethylhexylmethacrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, octyl/decyl acrylate, octyl/decyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate, phenoxyethylacrylate, phenoxyethylmethacrylate, nonylphenoethoxylate monoacrylate, nonylphenoethoxylate monomethacrylate, beta-carbonylethylacrylate, 2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethylacrylate, 1, 6-hexanediol diacrylate pentaerythritoltriacylate (PETIA), trimethylolpropanetriacylate (TMPTA), acrylated or methacrylated oxyethylated or/and oxypropylated derivatives.

37. **(New)** Radiation curable composition according to claim 34, wherein the flame retardant polymer precursor comprises at least one of: phosphorus containing urethane acrylate or methacrylate, phosphorus containing polyester acrylate or methacrylate, phosphorus containing epoxy acrylate or methacrylate.

38. **(New)** Radiation curable composition according to claim 34, wherein the flame retardant polymer precursor comprises 9,10-dihydro-9-oxa-10-phosphaphenanthrene-10-oxide.

39. **(New)** Radiation curable composition according to claim 34, wherein the flame retardant monomer comprises at least one of: pentabromobenzylacrylate, the reaction product of glycidyl methacrylate with dialkylphosphate, the reaction product of glycidyl methacrylate with dialkylphosphate and boric acid.

40. **(New)** Radiation curable composition according to claim 34 wherein the composition is translucent.

41. **(New)** Composition obtainable by radiation curing of the composition claimed in claim 34.

42. **(New)** Composition according to claim 41, which is translucent.